

TAIWAN CELEBRATES
PRESIDENTIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 25, 2001

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, a year ago, Mr. Chen Shui-bian, a former mayor of Taipei, captured the imagination of Taiwan voters and won Taiwan's presidency. Twelve months later, Mr. Chen has impressed the world with his leadership. At home, Chen has continued to push for greater democratic rights and accelerated economic reforms, especially banking reform. He has pledged to make his people and the world proud of Taiwan's human rights record and to do everything possible to stimulate Taiwan's domestic economy. In addition President Chen has announced on a number of occasions how he will try his best to conduct meaningful dialogues with Mainland Chinese leaders, hoping to achieve eventual reunification with the mainland.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan is an open, free and democratic country, home to over 93 political parties, and virtually every level of public office in Taiwan is vigorously contested through free and fair elections. Most important of all, Taiwan is our friend and one of our most important trading partners. We wish Taiwan well, and its President good luck and good fortune on the eve of his first anniversary in office. We welcome President Chen to the U.S. and wish him the best.

TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN JOHNSON

HON. JAMES. H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 25, 2001

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, this Friday, May 25th, a celebration will occur in my Connecticut congressional district that honors a man most deserving of our praise, respect and congratulations. Franklin Johnson of Naugatuck, Connecticut will be honored for 50 years of service to veterans, young people, his community and his country.

Born October 13, 1924, Mr. Johnson attended school in Naugatuck, graduating in 1942. Like many young men at that time, upon graduation he enlisted in the Army and saw significant action overseas, including the D-Day invasion at Omaha Beach, the liberation of Paris, and the Battle of the Bulge.

Following his years of military service to our nation, Mr. Johnson returned home and graduated from Springfield College in 1951. Two other events occurred that year that reflect the character and dedication of Frank Johnson. In August, he wed the former Jeanne DeCarlo, with whom, as his beloved wife of 50 years, he has raised a family of four children, and now eight grandchildren. That same year, he started his career at Naugatuck High School, where he eventually served for thirty-eight years as a teacher, guidance counselor and administrator.

At Naugatuck High School, Mr. Johnson paid tribute to the men and women who served in the Armed Forces, especially those that made the ultimate sacrifice for our country. Each year he has conducted a ceremony

honoring our fallen heroes on the Friday before Memorial Day. This Memorial Day will mark his 50th such service.

Mr. Johnson has served as Post Commander of American Legion Post No. 17 in Naugatuck and has been a mainstay in Connecticut in keeping alive the memory of all servicemen and women. Since 1988, he has served as Chairman of the Naugatuck Veterans Council, which sponsors the annual Naugatuck Memorial Day Parade, recognized as one of the finest such events in the entire United States.

Mr. Speaker, during the course of Frank Johnson's nearly 77 years, he has dedicated himself to the advancement of Naugatuck's young people, to his fellow veterans across the nation, to his community and to his family. He has set an exemplary standard for all of the rest of us to follow.

On behalf of the Congress of the United States, I commend Frank Johnson on his service to his country and thank him for his great contributions to securing and improving the quality of life for us all.

HONORING HOWARD AND MARY
LESTER

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 25, 2001

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Howard and Mary Lester for their longstanding entrepreneurial and philanthropic commitment to the San Francisco community. The Lesters are being honored on May 30, 2001 by San Francisco's Delancey Street Foundation, a residential rehabilitation community that provides housing and training to thousands of ex-convicts and recovering addicts at no cost to the client or taxpayers. Delancey Street will thank the Lesters for their generosity in donating furniture, dishes and flatware to the foundation's Crossroads Café, making it possible for hundreds of people to be trained in the hospitality field.

Howard Lester purchased Williams-Sonoma, Inc. in 1978. As Chief Executive Officer and Board Chair, he built Williams-Sonoma, The Pottery Barn, Hold Everything, and Chambers into phenomenal success stories. In April 2001, he turned over his CEO responsibilities, but remains Chairman of the Board. In addition, he has committed to sharing his expertise and success with young people through his endowment of the Lester Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation at the University of California at Berkeley.

Mary Lester is a longtime philanthropist whose activism with various nonprofit boards and community organizations has greatly enriched the City of San Francisco. She chaired the Raising Hope charity campaign, raising millions of dollars for cancer research programs at the University of California at San Francisco Medical Center.

I am proud to join my constituents in thanking Howard and Mary Lester for their years of service. Our community has been blessed by their visions and generosity.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SOCIAL
SECURITY NUMBER PRIVACY
AND IDENTITY THEFT PREVEN-
TION ACT OF 2001

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 25, 2001

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today we continue our quest to protect the privacy of every American by cracking down on the fraud, abuse, and theft of Social Security numbers through the introduction of the "Social Security Number Privacy and Identity Theft Prevention Act of 2001."

Beginning last year, the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security has heard about the truly devastating effects of identity theft. Colonel and Mrs. Stevens of Maryland saw their Social Security numbers used on 33 fraudulent accounts accumulating \$113,000 of bad debt. Mr. Bob Horowitz, a single father and small business owner from my district, saw his number used to open five fraudulent credit accounts. Months and years later these victims were still spending time, money, and energy to clear their names.

This week we heard from two more of the countless number of victims who have had their identity stolen and their credit ruined. Nicole Robinson of Maryland had her personal information stolen by a worker for a business that maintained HMO data bases. Her identity thief charged \$36,000 worth of goods in three months using Nicole's hard-earned good credit. These crimes have impacted Nicole's ability to refinance her home, obtain credit, and purchase cellular phone service.

Emeka Moneme of the District of Columbia had his personal property stolen at a gym in Ohio last year. He believes the crucial piece of personal identification his thief obtained was his Social Security number. This theft resulted in 13 fraudulent accounts with a total of \$30,000 in stolen credit.

It's no wonder why, in a Wall Street Journal poll last year, respondents ranked privacy as their number one concern in the 21st century, ahead of wars, terrorism, and environmental disasters.

When Social Security numbers were created 65 years ago, their only purpose was to track a worker's earnings so that Social Security benefits could be calculated. But today, use of the Social Security number is pervasive.

We have literally developed a culture of dependence on the Social Security number. Businesses and governments use the number as the primary way of identifying

Although Social Security numbers are used for many legitimate purposes, the wide availability and easy access to this very personal information has greatly facilitated Social Security number-related crimes and generated a growing concern for privacy. According to the Federal Trade Commission, Social Security numbers are a crucial piece of information used to commit identity theft.

The occurrence of identity fraud against U.S. consumers has increased dramatically in recent years. Identity theft is considered the fastest growing financial crime in the country,

affecting an estimated 500,000–700,000 people annually. Allegations received by the Social Security Administration's Hotline involving potential fraudulent use of Social Security numbers for identity theft increased from 62,000 cases in fiscal year 1999 to over 90,000 in fiscal year 2000—almost a 50 percent increase in just one year. In fact, the Sheriff's office of Broward County, Florida, my home county, recently said that the number of reported cases of identity fraud is up 3,000 percent in the past year.

What's worse, the nightmare of identity theft continues for the victims years after their identity has been stolen. Studies show identity theft victims spend 2 years trying to remove an average \$18,000 in fraudulent charges from their credit reports. Also, victims spent an average of 175 hours and \$808 in out-of-pocket costs (not including legal fees) trying to fix their problem.

Identity theft is such a concern for consumers that two of our nation's leading insurance companies now offer policies insuring their customers from financial losses associated with identity and credit card theft. Customer surveys found that internet-related liabilities were high on the list of losses most insurance companies have yet to address. One insurer's web site included statistics from the credit reporting agency, Trans Union, who reports receiving a 15-fold increase in calls with questions or complaints about identity theft from 1992 (35,000 calls) to 1998 (554,450—over 1,500 calls per day).

Clearly, there is a need for a comprehensive law that will better protect the privacy of Social Security numbers and protect the American public from being victimized. That is why last year, I, along with Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. KLECZKA, and other Subcommittee members introduced H.R. 4857—the "Social Security Number Privacy and Identity Theft Prevention Act of 2000." This legislation took a comprehensive approach to achieve this goal by addressing the treatment of Social Security numbers in both the public and private sectors.

While H.R. 4857 was approved by the Committee on Ways and Means at the end of last year, it was not considered by the full House of Representatives before the end of the session, due to its referral to other Committees of jurisdiction who did not take action on the bill.

Today, I re-introduce the "Social Security Number Privacy and Identity Theft Prevention Act of 2001." This bipartisan, comprehensive legislation is very similar to last year's bill. In the public sector, the bill would restrict the sale and public display of Social Security numbers, provide for enforcement of the provisions, and establish civil and criminal penalties for violations.

In the private sector, the bill would restrict the sale, purchase, and display of Social Security numbers, limit dissemination of Social Security numbers by credit reporting agencies, and make it more difficult for businesses to deny services if a customer refuses to provide his or her Social Security number.

Based on the thoughtful comments we have received, this new legislation reflects a small number of fair and appropriate modifications, including the following:

Since the Federal Trade Commission does not have jurisdiction over financial institutions, our bill would now authorize the U.S. Attorney General to issue regulations restricting the

sale and purchase of Social Security numbers in the private sector.

Similar to our provisions affecting the public sector, we make explicit our intent that the prohibition of sale, purchase, or display of Social Security numbers in the private sector would not apply if Social Security numbers are needed to enforce child support obligations.

To help prevent other individuals from suffering the same tragic fate as Amy Boyer, we include a new provision that prohibits a person from obtaining or using another person's Social Security number in order to locate that individual with the intent to physically injure or harm the individual or use their identity for an illegal purpose.

We have clarified the provision that would prohibit businesses from denying services to individuals who refuse to provide their Social Security number, including an exception for those businesses that are required by Federal law to submit the individual's Social Security number to the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all Members to co-sponsor this critically important legislation. We must act now to protect the privacy of Americans' Social Security numbers and to stop identity thieves from preying on those who have spent a lifetime achieving their good credit rating.

NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1) to close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind:

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization. I supported the vast majority of President Bush's original plan to 'Leave no child behind' because it demanded accountability for results combined with greater freedom from Washington-knows-best regulations. However, the original bipartisan program of local control was gutted in committee and the resulting bill unwisely expands the size and scope of the federal role in education.

The President's proposal to free states and school districts from thousands of burdensome federal regulations in exchange for a commitment for increased performance (also known as Straight A's), along with the proposal to allow low-income children attending failing schools to attend a private school were removed from the bill. The President's proposal to consolidate nearly 60 separate elementary and secondary education programs into flexible funding programs that states and local schools could use to meet their most pressing needs was also rejected. When they removed the pilot program for school choice, I realized that this bill would offer few new options for better scholastic opportunities for poor, inner city and rural children. If we can't offer the hope of a brighter future to the children who need it the most, then what have we accomplished?

While I support flexibility in federal funds to local school districts and school choice to allow our children to escape failing schools, I could not endorse increased federal testing requirements. In 1994, Congress passed the Improving America's Schools Act that mandated states to annually test students in reading and math in at least one grade in each of three grade ranges (3-5, 6-9, and 10-12). Implementation of these tests was to begin in the 2000-2001 school year, with a possible one-year waiver. As of January 19, 2001, only 11 states have complied with this testing requirement, 14 have largely complied and applied for a one-year waiver, and 6, including North Carolina must make changes to come into compliance with this law. The remaining states are still not in compliance with this law. I could not in good conscience vote to add another layer of testing requirements onto states that have not been able to implement the first federal testing mandate enacted in 1994.

It was a sad day for me to oppose a bill that originally showed such promise and innovation for the teaching and achievement of our nation's children. H.R. 1, the bill that emerged from committee increased the budget of the Department of Education, an agency that has already demonstrated its inability to account for the use of its funds. Additionally, it stripped even more local control and flexibility over the use of federal money. I cannot vote for a bill that continues the status quo by expanding the role of the federal government in local education and throws even more taxpayer money to an inefficient bureaucracy like the Department of Education. I believe that parents and local education officials including principals and teachers—not bureaucrats in Washington—know what is best for our children.

If the original elements of choice, flexibility, and consolidation had remained in the bill, I could have and would have voted for it. But in its final form, the bill is nothing more than a burdensome, bureaucratic, big-government shell of its former self. I will continue to work for restoration of President Bush's balanced proposals, as this bill moves to negotiations to reconcile the House and Senate versions. Until that time, I feel that I have no choice but to do what is in the best interest of my district and the people of North Carolina by voting "no" on final passage of this particular education bill.

FUEL TAXES

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 25, 2001

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, our country faces difficult energy policy issues. Every day, people fill their gas tanks in order to get to work and support their families. For every gallon of gasoline they buy, they pay federal, state and local sales and excise taxes. Current federal policy requires taxes to be paid on the income that pays for all of those sales and excise taxes. In my view, that is double, sometimes triple, taxation. That is wrong. Tax-paying Americans should not be required to pay income taxes on taxes that must be paid. Congress should make every attempt to eliminate from our books policies that do just that.